

When tragic events occur in history, families are torn apart, as well as the mourning of a country itself. The Holocaust persecuted Jews under the influence of Hitler, leading hatred, and chaos of being killed knowing if you're religion is Judaism. Hundreds of families were separated from the genocide, with mothers and fathers in tears of one day reuniting with their children. However, good samaritans help assist the escape of kids from this “cruel act of horror”, to parents who grieved the loss of their loved ones, as well as risking their lives to let them live in the act of love.

Irena Sendler created a system of rescuers in Poland, aiding the escape of Jewish children from a ghetto in Warsaw. Her group consisting of approximately 30 volunteers help smuggled infants, children, and teens to safety. She was the leader of the children's' division of Żegota, an underground organization created to rescue Jews after the Nazi invasion of Poland. “Forgeries of the government pass allowed other members of Żegota to enter the ghetto as well,” said Professor Dwork, the Rose professor of Holocaust history at Clark University. This gave them the opportunity to convince Jewish parents to allow them to rescue their kids, and letting them know that they would be safe. The escape route originated at Warsaw Municipal Law Courts, consisting of corridors below the surface with entrances on the slum sides. Various ways they achieved to assist the getaway were being smuggled in potato sacks, while others had been transported in coffins. Parents were diligent to let their children be rescued in hands of strangers than in theirs, due to how they won't guaranteed their safety.

Janusz Korczak was an extremely popular children's doctor because of his compassion for the poor children who lived in the ghetto of Warsaw. He dedicated his life to a Jewish orphanage he founded, when the Jews were placed in the slums of Warsaw, he relocated his business in the area. Korczak continued to run it, according to his values, in a way to distract the children from the actions occurring. His efforts focused on providing livable conditions for the two hundred kids, including expanding activities to other abandoned youth in the ghetto. Even though, the area was experiencing deportation, including himself, managed calm the children stating that they were going to a picnic. He could have been saved with the help of his family, and friends, he chose to be with the children, than his own. It is known that many other Jewish orphanages throughout Europe acted the same way as Korczak, knowing that his charges lead to his death.

Nicholas Winton created a rescue operation that saved 669 children from Czechoslovakia fled in Great Britain before WWII. He was friends with Martin Blake, who happened to be a teacher at Westminster School in London, asked Winton to cancel his ski trip, in order to go to the country as an assistant of the British Committee for Refugees. This committee was formed provide help to refugees from the German annexation settled in regions, listed in terms of the Munich Pact. His companion introduced him to his colleague Doreen Wariner, who help assist him visit Jewish refugee camps. As the Germans conquered most land in the region, he became aware of the violence against Jews in Germany and Austria during the Kristallnacht riots in November 1938. He heard of the Kindertransport, which was an act that help bring Jewish kids to safety in nearby Great Britain, Winton created a simple group of volunteers to organize a similar operation for children by asking for the German dismemberment in the country. Winton immediately established a Children's Section, and began taking applications from parents at his hotel in Prague, to provide safety to the kids who had been in the middle of the event. He also had to find British families willing to care for the refugees as their parents were either killed or deported. His courage gave him honorary awards that would thank his gratitude of the rescue efforts.

Overall, these individuals saved the lives of many Jewish children, triggering most families to be placed in the position of letting their kids go through the hands of good strangers, than in the mass murders. Mostly importantly, they risked everything to provide them safety, as well as nurturing comfort, such as Janusz Korczak, whose charges led to his death. Such successful operations of the refugee children led a nation to be reconstructed, and the opportunity to look at life at a different perspective. They were truly the “foster parents” of the refugee children.